

THE REBELLION.

Interesting News from
Washington.

Extraordinary Council of the
Cabinet and Military Chiefs.

Application for the Release of Northern
Slaves in Southern Ports.

Resignation of the Late Captain Ward,
of the Freeboms.

Important News from
Fortress Monroe.

Arrest of Col. Allen, of the First
New York Regiment.

Movement of Troops Towards
Yorktown.

Negative Slaves Fleeing to the
Fortress.

News from Western Virginia
and Vicinity.

Probable Advance of Gen. Patterson's
Command.

The Rebels Again at Harper's
Ferry.

Destruction of Boats on the River and
the Railroad Bridge.

MILITARY OPERATIONS IN MISSOURI.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, June 29, 1861.
COUNCIL OF WAR AND MILITARY CHIEFS.
An extraordinary session of the Cabinet was held to-day. General Scott, Mansfield, Dix and Fremont were present.

DEPARTURE OF THE REMAINS OF CAPTAIN WARD FOR NEW YORK.
The mortal remains of Commander James W. Ward, late of the gunboat Freeborn, were this afternoon removed from the Navy Yard to the railroad depot, and deposited in one of the cars of the two o'clock train for New York. The body was conveyed under a military escort of the Seventy-first New York regiment, under command of Col. Maylin, preceded by Dodworth's band, playing a funeral dirge. The other field officers who joined the escort were Lieut. Colonel G. H. Smith and Major G. A. Buckingham. The following were the companies that followed: Company E, Captain A. S. Miller; Company F, Captain J. L. Ellis; Company G, Captain W. S. Dunham; Company H, Captain B. F. Bradford; Company I, Captain E. H. Wade; Company K, Captain D. D. Hart; Company L, Captain R. W. Marchetti; and Company M, Captain A. V. H. Ellis. The military were followed by twelve sailors of the Freeborn, escorting the body, enclosed in a coffin of polished St. Domingo mahogany, fastened together with silver-headed screws, and on the lid of which were the sword and hat of the deceased. The names of the men are as follows:—Henry Churchill, Boatwain's Mate; Richard Anderson, Quartermaster; John Low, Silas Entwistle, George Hayes, M. Ryan, Robert Hudson (boy), William Moody, Patrick Heaney, James Killean, Andrew Casey and Morris Kane (boy). The first seven were permitted to accompany the body to New York. The whole wished to go, but the last five were not allowed. After the solemn funeral Commander Dahlgren, the Commandant of the Navy Yard, who superintended the entire arrangements, and Commander Rowan, of the Pawnee, with several other officers of the same vessel. A number of the friends of the honored deceased brought up the rear in carriages.

ON NEARING THE DEPOT, the Seventy-first filed to the left, and a detachment of the New Jersey second regiment filed to the right, facing forward, leaving a lane for the body to pass through, presenting arms, as borne by six veterans, the coffin was carried to the depot, where, having been deposited in a car, the train shortly after moved off. The engine house, where the body had lain all night, was draped in mourning, and the flags of the Pawnee and of the other vessels were at half-mast.

THE REMAINS OF THE DECEASED were calm and placid in death, retaining the smile they bore while pointing the gun at which he was shot, and which was habitual with him while he was engaged.

CONDITION OF THE WOUNDED IN THE MATHIAS POINT CAMP.
W. J. Best, the surgeon belonging to the Pawnee who was shot in three places during the action at Mathias Point, has had his leg amputated above the knee. He is not expected to survive. All the other men are doing well.

THE NEW COMMANDER OF THE POTOMAC FLOTILLA.
Capt. Craven has been ordered to the command of the Potomac place, in case of Ward's decease.

SUPPLIES FOR THE FREEBORN.
The steam transport James Guy left the Navy Yard this evening with supplies for the Freeborn, which is reconnoitering between Mathias Point and Aquia Creek.

APPLICATION FOR THE RELEASE OF NORTHERN SLAVES IN SOUTHERN PORTS.
It is said that several gentlemen in Boston and New York, whose ships have been seized by the rebel authorities in the Southern ports, have been foolish enough to address letters to Jeff. Davis, asking that they may be released. It remains to be seen what Jeff. will do in these cases. The parties believe that he will order their release, and that the ships will be allowed to return North, which is evidence of their weakness.

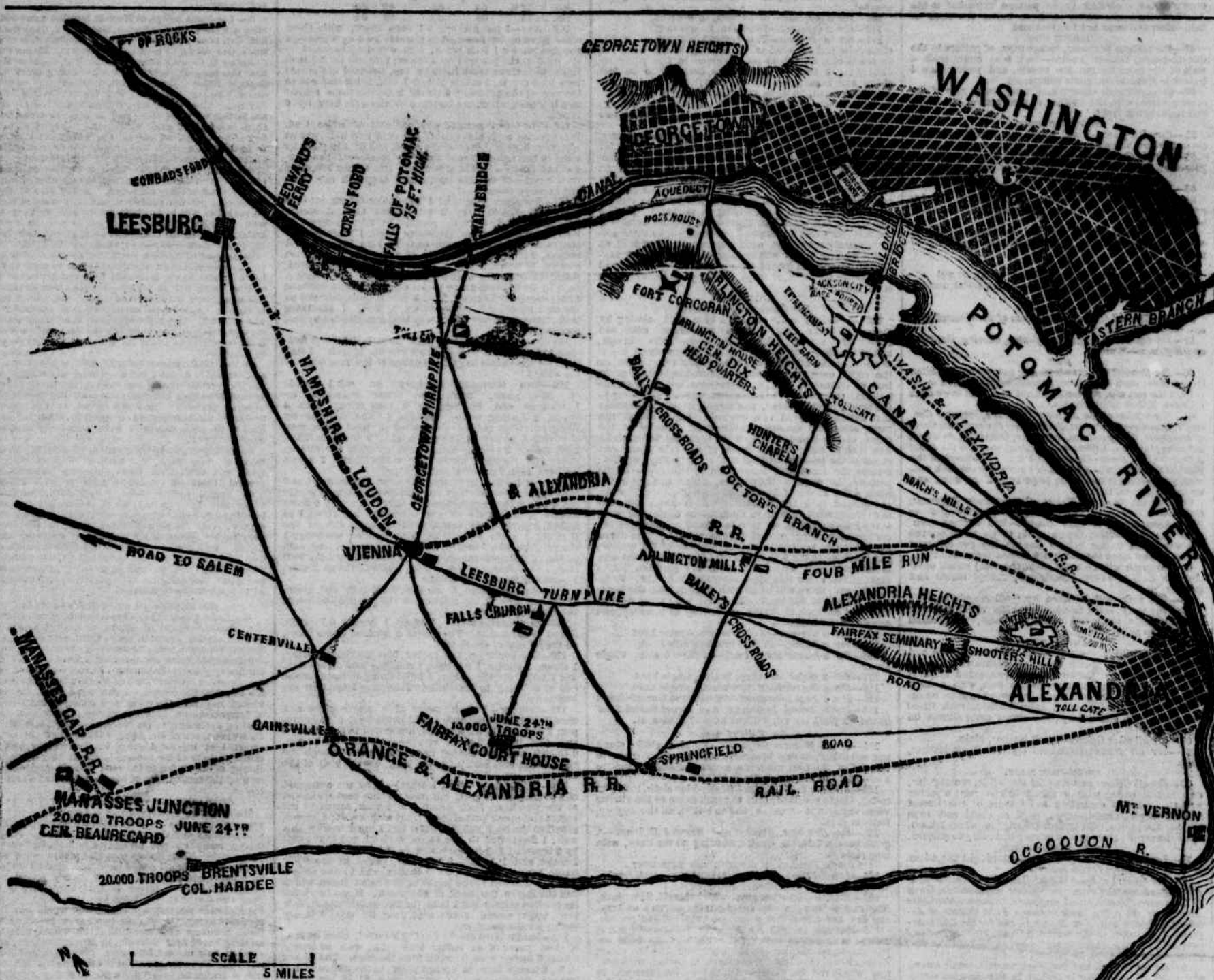
MILITARY PATROL OF THE CAPITAL.
Owing to the number of arrests which have lately occurred, the military authorities have detailed a number of regulars to patrol the streets during the day as well as at night, for the purpose of arresting disorderly soldiers.

APPOINTMENT OF PATRASEA.
Wm. E. Hakin, of New York, has been appointed additional paymaster in the army.

APPOINTMENT OF A NAVAL ENGINEER—WHERE IS THE APPOINTMENT?
E. B. Boynton, of Walling, Mass., has been appointed a Third Assistant Engineer in the United States Navy, but cannot be found. He is said to be a valuable man, and will lose his place unless he reports at once. Where is he?

THE THEATRE OF WAR IN VIRGINIA.

The Field of Operations in Front of Washington—Scene of the Recent Skirmishes at Vienna, Edwards' Ferry, &c.—The Railroads, Common Roads, Churches and Other Strategic Points Between the Potomac and Manassas Gap Junction.



ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.
The New York Sixteenth regiment and New Jersey First arrived this morning. The other two New Jersey regiments will reach here during the day.
The New Jersey brigade, which arrived to-day, will immediately go into camp near this city, in the neighborhood of the Rhode Island regiments.
The steamers Cambridge, Ben. DeFord and Penbrooke arrived at the Arsenal this afternoon, the first named bringing Col. Allen's Boston regiment and the other two bringing Col. Allen's New York regiment and the other two bringing Col. Allen's New York regiment.
The Cambridge in passing Mathias Point threw grapeshot into the bushes under the apprehension that the rebels might be in their former hiding places. No response, however, was given from the shore. Had Col. Allen been aware of the recent action and the crew's death of Capt. Ward, the Boston regiment would have departed and thoroughly scoured the neighborhood.

ACTIVITY AT THE NAVY YARD.
At the Navy Yard the Ordnance Department are working all night, principally on brass rifled guns, and boring the heavy iron rifled cannon cast at West Point. All the United States ships that will have rifled guns, and in a few weeks the heaviest calibre of rifled guns will be afloat. The navy have borrowed of the War Department the fifteenth inch Rodman gun at Fort Monroe, and are preparing a vessel to receive it for operations near that fortress and especially upon Sewall's Point.

FLOATING BATTERIES.
At the Navy Yard two large scows are to be immediately built, each capable of mounting eight thirty-two pounders, with movable batteries, for the protection of the troops thereon.

IMPORTANT UNION DEMONSTRATION IN TEXAS—EIGHT BETWEEN THE UNIONISTS AND REBELS—DEFEAT OF THE LATTER.
The example set by the loyal citizens of Western Virginia has already been followed in Tennessee, and from present intelligence it appears that the Union men of Texas are preparing to follow suit. In Western Texas, as in Western Virginia and Eastern Tennessee, and the mountain district of North Carolina, the Unionists are being met by the rebels with the most determined resistance. Information has been brought by Judge Shelby, a distinguished Union man, just arrived from Texas, that a movement is on foot to separate Western Texas from the rest of the State, and erect it into a Union State. It is said to be largely by Germans, and the German press, without exception, favor the measure. The Union party there, already strong, is rapidly increasing. Secret Union associations have been formed, and their influence is daily extending from county to county. General Garret, who has distinguished himself by his opposition to the rebellion, has been nominated as an unconditional Union candidate for the Congress of the United States. General Garret has been for some time at the head of a body of Union men in Western Texas, and made a successful resistance to them. It is reported of him, that with about two hundred are employed upon them. In spite of the season, the work is pushed forward with extraordinary industry, and the order already sent forward for materials and additional laborers to a large extent are probably ere this completed. The mounting of barbed wire, and the construction of barracks and other buildings, are rapidly progressing. The fort will mount three hundred and seventy guns of the heaviest calibre, seventy-one flanking pieces, and a full complement of seacoast mortars. The garrison is under the command of Major Arnold, who has military jurisdiction over the Key and harbor. The soldiers have been employed, under the direction of Lieutenant Morris, throwing up a sand fort on a neighboring mountain, throwing up a sand fort on a neighboring mountain, throwing up a sand fort on a neighboring mountain. The fort is a circular one, and is being built on a high point of land, and is being built on a high point of land, and is being built on a high point of land.

ARRIVAL OF ENGLISH ARMS AT NEW ORLEANS.
A gentleman who has just arrived here from New Orleans reports that a British ship recently ran the blockade, and brought to this port several hundred tons of powder and 20,000 stand of arms.

TENDERS OF THE SERVICES OF GERMAN MILITARY OFFICERS.
The government is in receipt of a large number of letters from distinguished officers in German States, offering their services to aid the government in putting down what they term the rebellion in the Southern States. Of course, the government has made no reply to these offers, and cannot, as they find it impossible to accept the offers of our own people. I mention this fact to show the feeling which exists among the masses of the people throughout Europe. They are heart and soul with the North.

THE NATIONAL BANNER HOISTED ON THE EXECUTIVE MANSION GROUNDS.
This afternoon the President hoisted the national flag over the music tent or canopy recently erected on the south side of the Executive Mansion grounds. Among the distinguished spectators were Secretaries Seward and Smith, and Lieutenant General Scott and General Mansfield. Rev. Smith Lyne delivered a prayer appropriate to the occasion. The military were represented by the Twelfth regiment of the city of New York, and a detachment of regulars. The flag was saluted and the booming of cannon, the strains of music and the cheering of the crowd. The President commenced and General Scott concluded the brief ceremonies.

The affair was truly grand and imposing. A bell-shaped verandah, with a roof of alternate blue and white canvas, had been erected over the music stand, in the middle of the lawn south of the Presidential mansion. The flag pole, erected in the middle of the music stand, towered some fifteen feet above this bell-shaped roof, which was drawn around the pole at the top, and secured by cords and pulleys. The halliards were passed through the opening at the top of the tent, and the Stars and Stripes were already bent, on ready to be run up to the top of the mast. The Twelfth New York regiment, Colonel Butterfield, and a detail of the United States Third Infantry, composed of a hollow square, extending from the south front of the President's mansion to a convenient distance below the music stand. A detachment of Sherman's battery, Lieut. Owens commanding, were stationed in the deep valley on the south front of the Executive mansion, towards the river, to fire a salute. When all was ready, the presidential party approached from the White House, and were received with presented arms by the guard of honor. Mr. Lincoln was accompanied by Secretaries Seward and Smith, and by Rev. Dr. Fyne. Mr. Lincoln, accompanied by Gen. Sandford, Mr. Gurnsey, by Col. Thomas; Lady Fane, Miss Clifford, Gen. Mansfield, and a number of other officers of the army, N. P. Willis, Commissioner Wood, and several other distinguished citizens, formed the party. After the arrangement of the various parades upon and around the stand, the Rev. Mr. Fyne read a service from a book, asking for the preservation of the Union, the safety and prosperity of the people, and particularly for the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy. The flag was run up by the President. It required hard pulling to drag it through the narrow opening at the top of the tent, and consequently was slightly torn; but when it reached the masthead the wind blew out its folds, and it was greeted by a salvo of artillery, music from both the Twelfth regiment and the Marine bands, and by three times three from the military and the vast crowd of assembled citizens. During the whole ceremony General Scott, surrounded by his staff, occupied the portico of the south front of the White House. The veterans, who were the "observed of all observers," looked hale and hearty. His commanding form towered above those around him. He appeared to take a deep interest in the proceeding, and his form seemed to dilate with pride as his country's flag floated on the breeze.

THE DEFENCES OF FORT JEFFERSON, TORTUGAS.
A letter just received from a gentleman who has an opportunity to obtain reliable information, dated Fort Jefferson, June 8, furnishes some intelligence in addition to what has been received from Fort Pickens and Key West. The works at Fort Jefferson are rapidly approaching completion. Three hundred lineal feet, which is designed to be a fortification, is being built on the summit of the harbor. The fort is a circular one, and is being built on a high point of land, and is being built on a high point of land.

THE REMAINS OF CAPT. WARD AT PHILADELPHIA.
Capt. Ward's remains reached this city at ten o'clock to-night. It is understood they will be immediately conveyed to New York by special train, reaching that city at four o'clock to-morrow morning. The lovers of the hour and the want of time to make preparations prevented any funeral ceremonies taking place.

forty-seven thousand rounds of ball cartridge on board of the boat for the troops in this section, and about thirty tons of provisions. These were five hundred horses on this place, but only forty could be taken on board. The horses are for dragoon and artillery purposes. There is no difficulty between the Colonel and officers of the First regiment, as reported in your paper. Some charges have been preferred, but the matters were all cleared up, the officers deeming that, as a best of brothers, they must bear and forbear with each other's faults. I also fell in with a Mr. Strickland on board of the boat, who, two days before, had been all over the ground at Harper's Ferry, and was afterwards captured by Gen. Meigs; but being ordered by one of the Wisconsin Colonels, and proving otherwise his loyalty, he was left. Mr. Strickland is the bookkeeper who was driven out of Alabama a few years ago. He says there was scarcely a man to be found at Harper's Ferry when he was there, but that a body of the rebels returned there the next day after he left, this season to indicate that their evacuation was only a ruse to catch our troops, supposing that, as a matter of course, we would immediately take possession, and they would blow up the whole concern. But the "old rat," you know, is a constant under the "white wash," and wouldn't risk his chance for the price. These evolutions, depend upon it, mean something. The troops in this section are all in excellent health and good spirits. A little "pay" would improve them.

FORRESTER MURKIN, June 29, 1861.
Arrival and Departure of Massachusetts Troops—Grand Squabble for the Satchel of this Post—Post Office Arrangements—The New York Troops—Death and Funeral of a Vermont Volunteer—The Wounded, Zouave—The Rebel Battery at Gloucester Point—Michael Battery—Increasing Experiments with the Columbian Light—Where is Professor Lowell?

The steamship Pembroke, Cambridge and Ben. De Ford, with the Sixteenth Massachusetts (Irish) regiment, Colonel Cass, arrived here to-day from Boston. As the ships entered the Roads the troops on board were received in the most enthusiastic manner by the crews of the flag ship Minnesota and the Cumberland frigate, the sailors passing the rigging and the hands on board playing the "Star Spangled Banner" and "Hail Columbia." The regiment was originally designed to disembark at this point, but General Butler subsequently received orders to send the regiment to Washington, for which point they immediately departed.

The nice little squabble among the powers that be for the satchel suggest of this post yet remains undecided. General Butler and Captain Talmage, the Quartermaster, co-operate for their particular man, while Colonel Dumack disputes the legality of their interference by virtue of his position as commandant of the post. According to all precedent the latter is entitled to the appealing power. The game is worth fighting for, as the satchel is the only person authorized to sell nick nacks to the soldiers here, for which he usually demands between two and three hundred per cent for every article he sells over and above what the same articles would cost elsewhere. It will be seen by this that it is almost necessary for the troops to patronize the incumbent whoever he may be. The post under existing circumstances, will yield a clear profit of \$400 per annum.

The post office arrangements here are of the worst possible description. No expedition is used to place the letters sent to the soldiers in their hands; on the contrary, an overbearing mail man and a distant station is assumed to all those having business operations with it. As for newspapers, the postmaster does not pretend to deliver or deliver them to the soldiers, but he does address, and there are at the time at least two cart loads of papers withheld from their proper owners. There seems to be no authority here to remedy this matter, and would therefore suggest that the friends of the soldiers here enter a complaint to the General Post Office Department at Washington.

The New York troops in this vicinity receive letters daily from home, stating that the home relief committees are glad to perform their duty, and that there are at this time in New York many worthy families whose bread is fighting the battles of their country, on the point of starvation for the want of the common necessities of life. Will the citizens of New York see that an adequate relief be sent to the soldiers in this vicinity? The New York troops in this vicinity receive letters daily from home, stating that the home relief committees are glad to perform their duty, and that there are at this time in New York many worthy families whose bread is fighting the battles of their country, on the point of starvation for the want of the common necessities of life. Will the citizens of New York see that an adequate relief be sent to the soldiers in this vicinity?

Private Henry Bennett, of the First Vermont regiment, died at the depot hospital yesterday of the typhoid fever. He was a young man, and left his studies at college in his native State to battle for the Union. He was a son of Middlebury, Vermont. The company to which he belonged is at present at Newport News. They arrived here this morning in the steamer Cambridge, and this afternoon paid the last tribute of respect to their deceased comrade. The body of the deceased was forwarded at six P. M. to his native State, via Baltimore and New York.

In my daily report to the hospital to-day I had a conversation with private John Dixon, of Company E, and Joseph Knowles, of Company E, Dursey's Zouaves, who both lost an arm at the Big Rebel Skirmish. They are both up and doing well, and take a short walk every day. They are both young men, with no means of support but their daily pay, and are very anxious to get forward movement on the topic. They are in excellent state of discipline and eager for an opportunity to test their skill.

There is a supposed indignation here, though now developing itself by degrees, at the fact that the rebels were allowed to erect a formidable battery at Gloucester Point, in the York River, nearly opposite to the station, while a few two of our guns could have prevented it. This battery was commenced about six weeks ago, and the authorities here are evidently angry, and formed the project for sending a fleet to drive of the rebels, but his superior's declared otherwise. This Gloucester Point battery is located on an strategic position, and in case the federal authorities attack Yorktown by sea, they would first have to reduce this battery, which would be a matter of great sacrifice of life. If we should attack Yorktown by land and capture it, it would be untenable until this new battery shall have been reduced.

There is no doubt that the enemy have many masked batteries between this point and Yorktown, the reports to the contrary notwithstanding. Experienced army officers who had sailed here, and who had seen the station, believed that the reason the rebels have not been discovered by the various reconnoitering parties from our side is, that it would be foolhardy for the rebels to discuss their whereabouts, and the superior force possess themselves before the silent parties.

The statement published in some of your New York contemporaries, in their correspondence from this place, alleging that members of the Naval Brigade had deserted and gone over to the enemy, and are now manning the rebel batteries at Sewall's Point, is all ground work. No such desertions have taken place, and the statement is the contrary is a base slander on this deserving body of men.

The experiments in the engineer department with Professor Grant's calcium light, with a view to adapt them to military purposes, are progressing finely, and ere long we may expect to hear of another novel and effective auxiliary to the military armament. The calcium light of the interior of the fort was illuminated with one of these lights. The whole end of the work was made as light as noonday, and it is in which these lights are to be ultimately employed in the duty bound not to divulge.

Where is Professor Lowe and his military balloons? There is a first rate balloon in the hands of the army, and his service will facilitate our engineers in the discovery of a dozen rebel batteries between this point and Yorktown.

The rebels at Pig Point, opposite Newport News, have to be very vigilant with their ammunition, as they have for two or three days past fired their big guns in the battery at that place every little while, merely, I suppose to keep their hands in.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.
ALEXANDRIA, June 29, 1861.

The election for members of the State Legislature, which was to have been held to-day, under the action of the Wheeling Convention, has been postponed till Tuesday. It does not seem to meet with much favor, even among the Union men residing here, and the postponement, it is understood, has been made in consequence of the difficulty in obtaining the necessary number of Election Commissioners, as required by the law of Virginia.

It is now believed here that General McDowell will not be superseded by General Dix, although such a change was announced in military circles several days since. If any change is to be made, it is thought probable that General Fremont will be placed in command of this department, which has now become so extensive that a higher grade of commanding officer is rendered necessary.

General Fremont was collected with Secretary Cameron at Washington, in company with Frank Blair, most of to-day.